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VIRGINIA GAZETTE.

OPEN TO ALL PARTIES, BUT INFLUENCED BY NONE.

WILLIAMSBURG: PRINTED BY JOHN PINKNEY.

All Perſons may be ſupplied with this GAZETTE at 12 *ſ.* 6 *d.* a Year. ADVERTISEMENTS, of a moderate Length, are inſerted for 3 *ſ.* the firſt Week and 2 *ſ.* each Time after; long ones in Proportion.—— PRINTING WORK, of every Kind, executed with Care and Expedition.

VIRGINIA.

FREDERICKSBURG, COMMITTEE CHAMBER, SATURDAY *the* 29*th of* APRIL, 1775.

AT a council of one hundred and two members, delegates of the provincial convention, officers and ſpecial deputies of fourteen companies of light horſe, conſiſting of upwards of ſix hundred well armed and diſciplined men, friends of conſtitutional liberty and America, now rendezvouſed here in conſequence of an alarm occaſioned by the powder being removed from the country magazine in the city of Williamſburg, in the night of Thurſday the 21ſt inſtant, and depoſited on board an armed ſchooner by order of his excellency the governor:

The council having before them the ſeveral matters of intelligence reſpecting this tranſaction, and particularly a letter from the honourable PEYTON RANDOLPH, eſquire, ſpeaker of the late houſe of burgeſſes of Virginia, received here laſt night by an expreſs diſpatched to Williamſburg for the purpoſe of gaining intelligence, informing that the gentlemen of the city of Williamſburg and neighbourhood have had full aſſurances from his excellency that this affair ſhall be accommodated, and adviſing that the gentlemen aſſembled here ſhould proceed no further at this time, this council came to the following determination, and offer the ſame as their advice to thoſe public ſpirited gentlemen, friends to BRITISH LIBERTY and AMERICA, who have honoured them by this appointment.

Highly condemning the conduct of the governor, on this occaſion, as impolitic, and juſtly alarming to the good people of this colony, tending to deſtroy all confidence in government, and to widen the unhappy breach between Great Britain and her colonies, ill timed and totally unneceſſary, conſider this inſtance as a full proof that no opinion which may be formed of the good intentions of a governor in private life can afford ſecurity to our injured and oppreſſed country, but that obedience to arbitrary, miniſterial mandate, and the moſt oppreſſive and tyrannical ſyſtem of government, muſt be the fatal line of conduct to all his majeſty's preſent ſervants in America; at the ſame time juſtly dreading the horrors of a civil war, influenced by motives of the ſtrongeſt affection to our fellow ſubjects of Great Britain, moſt ardently wiſhing to heal our mutual wounds, and therefore preferring peaceable meaſures whilſt the leaſt hope of reconciliation remains, do adviſe, that the ſeveral companies now rendezvouſed here do return to their reſpective homes. But conſidering the juſt rights and liberty of America to be greatly endangered by the violent and hoſtile proceedings of an arbitrary miniſtry, and being firmly reſolved to reſiſt ſuch attempts at the utmoſt hazard of our lives and fortunes, we do now pledge ourſelves to each other to be in readineſs, at a moment's warning, to re-aſſemble, and, by force of arms, to defend the laws, the liberty, and rights of this, or any ſiſter colony, from unjuſt and wicked invaſion.

Ordered, that expreſſes be diſpatched to the troops aſſembled at the Bowling Green, and alſo to the companies from Frederick, Berkeley, Dunmore, and ſuch other counties as are now on their march, to return them thanks for their chearful offers of ſervice, and to acquaint them with the determination now taken.

GOD SAVE THE LIBERTIES OF AMERICA.

The foregoing determination of council having been read at the head of each company, was cordially and unanimouſly approved.

NEW YORK, *April* 20.

To the KING'S *moſt excellent* MAJESTY.

The humble PETITION *of the* GENERAL ASSEMBLY *of the colony of* NEW YORK.

Moſt gracious ſovereign,

WE your majeſty's moſt dutiful and loyal ſubjects, the general aſſembly of the colony of New York, beg leave moſt humbly to approach your majeſty.

Inviolably attached to your perſon and government, to which we are bound by the ſtrongeſt ties of duty and affection, and in the fulleſt aſſurance that your paternal care is extended over ALL YOUR PEOPLE, as well the inhabitants of the new world, as thoſe who flouriſh and are happy under your more immediate influence in the old, we are emboldened to throw ourſelves at your majeſty's feet, humble petitioners, in behalf of the loyal colony which we repreſent.

Vouchſafe, then, moſt gracious ſovereign, to attend to the prayer of your faithful ſubjects, and while we are pleading our own cauſe, and the cauſe of liberty and humanity, deign to conſider us as advocates for our ſiſter colonies alſo.

The preſent unhappy and unnatural diſputes between the parent ſtate and your majeſty's American dominions give us the deepeſt and moſt unfeigned concern. We lament it as one of the greateſt misfortunes, that the happy and peaceful harmony, which has hitherto ſubſiſted between us, ſhould now by any means be interrupted; and it is the earneſt and firſt wiſh of our hearts that it may be ſpeedily reſtored, and placed upon ſo permanent a baſis, as that neither time or accident may be ever able to diſturb it.

We acknowledge, with the warmeſt gratitude, the favour and protection of our mother country, which flowing from policy, dictated by wiſdom and humanity, hath enabled us to become ſo important a part of the Britiſh empire; and we beſeech your majeſty to believe us, when we aſſure you that we ſtill retain the duty and affection of children, that we love and reverence our venerable parent, and that no calamity would be ſo truly afflicting to us as a ſeparation from her. We acknowledge there are appearances which may be conſtrued to our diſadvantage, and that ſeveral of the meaſures purſued by the colonies are by no means juſtifiable; yet, while we diſapprove and condemn them, we entreat you, as the indulgent father of your people, to view them in the moſt favourable light, and to conſider them as the honeſt, though diſorderly, ſtruggles of liberty, not the licentious efforts of independence.

Your majeſty's American ſubjects have hitherto been in a ſtate of infancy, and, till lately, have ſubmitted implicitly, and without repining, to the authority of the parent ſtate: They have now reached the period of maturity, and think themſelvs entitled to their birth-right, an equal participation of freedom with their fellow ſubjects in Britain. It is with this view we now addreſs your majeſty. We mean not to become independent of the Britiſh parliament; on the contrary, we chearfully acknowledge our ſubordination to it as the grand legiſlature of the empire; we wiſh only to enjoy the rights of Engliſhmen, and to have that ſhare of liberty, and thoſe privileges ſecured to us, which we are entitled to, upon the principles of our FREE AND HAPPY CONSTITUTION. Permit us, therefore, moſt gracious ſovereign to lay our grievances before you, which we now do with the greateſt humility, and in the fulleſt aſſurance that your royal juſtice and clemency will be exerted in our behalf.

Your majeſty's ſubjects in this colony think it eſſential to freedom, and the undoubted right of Engliſhmen, that no taxes ſhould be impoſed on them without THEIR CONSENT given perſonally, or by their repreſentatives. This right we do not at preſent enjoy, inaſmuch as the Britiſh parliament (in which we have no repreſentation) have claimed and exerciſed a right of making laws, binding upon us in all caſes whatſoever. This claim, and this exerciſe of unlimited power by the parliament, we eſteem a grievance of the moſt dangerous nature, and directly tending to the ſubverſion of our conſtitutional liberties. We are willing, to the utmoſt of our abilities, to contribute our proportion to the ſupport of government; but we would do it in a conſtitutional manner, by the interpoſition of the colony legiſlature.

We likewiſe begleave to declare to your majeſty, that we conſider the acts of parliament raiſing a revenue in America, but more eſpecially thoſe to provide for the ſupport of civil government, and the adminiſtration of juſtice in the colonies, and extending the courts of admiralty beyond their ancient limits, giving them a concurrent juriſdiction, in cauſes heretofore cognizable only in the courts of common law, and by that means depriving the American ſubjects of a trial by jury, as grievous and deſtructive of our rights and privileges.

That the act of parliament authorizing the apprehenſion of perſons reſident in the colonies, on ſuſpicion of certain offences, and ſending them out of the ſame to be tried, is dangerous to the lives and liberties of your majeſty's American ſubjects, as it deprives them of a trial by a jury of the vicinage, which in all caſes is the grand ſecurity and birthright of Engliſhmen.

That we humbly conceive the act requiring the legiſlature of this colony to provide for the ſervices therein mentioned, and the other for ſuſpending the legiſlative power thereof, till ſuch requiſition ſhould be complied with, were unconſtitutional, and tended to deſtroy that confidence which we had always repoſed in the mother country.

That the impoſition of duties upon articles of commerce imported from Great Britain is oppreſſive and impolitic, as it gives the greateſt encouragement to illicit trade, and operates as a prohibition on our commerce with the mother country, which for the mutual advantage of both, we conceive, ought to be free and unreſtrained.

That the act paſſed in the 14th year of your majeſty's reign, impoſing duties upon certain articles imported into the province of Quebec (the limits whereof by an act of the ſame year are ſo extended as to comprehend all the Indian country from Hudſon's Bay, to the mouth of the Ohio river) and reſtricting the importation of thoſe duties articles to the port of Saint John, on the river Sorel, is injurious to this colony, as it almoſt entirely deſtroys our important Indian trade; that port being ſo very remote from this and the other colonies, that the conveyance of goods thither, for the proſecution of that traffic, muſt unavoidably be attended with ſo enormous an expence as well nigh amounts to a total prohibition; the unmerited diſcrimination made by the firſt above mentioned act in favour of the ſugar colonies, by ſubjecting the continental colonies to a larger duty on particular articles, is ſo detrimental to the intereſt of this colony, that we cannot avoid complaining of it to your majeſty as a grievance.

We likewiſe think the act prohibiting the legiſlature of this colony from paſſing any law for the emiſſion of paper currency to be a legal tender therein, is diſadvantageous to the growth and commerce thereof; an abridgment of your majeſty's prerogative (in the preſervation of which we are deeply intereſted) and a violation of our legiſlative rights, and may hereafter diſable your majeſty's ſubjects, upon proper requiſition, and upon certain emergencies, from granting ſuch aids as may be neceſſary for the general ſafety of the empire.

The act for the regulation of the government of Quebec, we muſt beg leave to mention alſo to your majeſty, as the extenſion of that province and the indulgence granted by it to Roman catholics, have given great uneaſineſs to the minds of many of your majeſty's American ſubjects.

The late act for ſhutting up the port of Boſton, and altering the charter of the Maſſachuſetts Bay, we preſume not to mention to your majeſty, without firſt aſſuring you that we, in many inſtances, diſapprove of the conduct of that province, and beſeeching your gracious interpoſition in their favour; we cannot, however, help obſerving that thoſe acts eſtabliſh a dangerous precedent, by inflicting puniſhment without formality of a trial.

With the higheſt ſatisfaction, moſt gracious ſovereign, we reflect on your royal declaration from the throne at your happy acceſſion, that it was eſſential to the impartial adminiſtration of juſtice, and one of the beſt ſecurities to the rights and liberties of your ſubjects, that your judges ſhould hold their commiſſions *during good behaviour*; permit us then *to pray that you* will be graciouſly pleaſed to remove the diſtinction between your ſubjects in England and thoſe in America, by commiſſioning your judges here to hold their offices on the ſame tenure; in which caſe, we beg leave to aſſure your majeſty that we ſtand ready to give ſuch adequate and permanent ſalaries as will render them independent of the people.

We have now, moſt gracious ſovereign, ſtated our grievances to your majeſty; we have done it, we truſt, with all the reſpect due to the beſt of kings, and with that decent freedom becoming the repreſentatives of a faithful, ancient, and loyal colony, and we have not the leaſt doubt but that, by your merciful mediation and interpoſition, we ſhall obtain the deſired redreſs, and have ſuch a ſyſtem of government confirmed to us by your majeſty, and your two houſes of parliament, as will ſufficiently aſcertain and limit the authority claimed by the Britiſh legiſlature over this colony, and ſecure to us thoſe juſt and invaluable rights and privileges which all your majeſty's ſubjects are entitled to. This, moſt gracious ſovereign, is the ſum of our wiſhes, and the end of our deſires; and we beg leave to aſſure your majeſty that we are convinced this will be the only effectual method of quieting the minds of your majeſty's faithful American ſubjects, and of reſtoring that harmony and cordial union between the mother country and us, which is ſo eſſential to the welfare and proſperity of both. We beſeech your majeſty to believe that our earneſt prayer to Heaven is, that your majeſty may continue long the happy and beloved monarch of a brave, a free, a virtuous and united people, and that your children after you may continue to fill the Britiſh throne to the lateſt generations.

By order of the general aſſembly.

JOHN CRUGER, ſpeaker.

Aſſembly Chamber, city of New York, March 25, 1775.

To the right honourable the LORDS SPIRITUAL *and* TEMPORAL *of* GREAT BRITAIN, *in parliament aſſembled.*

The MEMORIAL of his majeſty's faithful ſubjects the REPRESENTATIVES of the colony of NEW YORK, in general aſſembly convened.

May it pleaſe your lordſhips,

WE his majeſty's moſt dutiful and loyal ſubjects, the repreſentatives of the colony of New York, in general aſſembly convened, are conſcious when we addreſs your lordſhips that we are applying to a body who have ever been diſtinguiſhed for the firmeſt attachment to the principles of liberty, and that happieſt reſult of them, the Britiſh conſtitution.

We acknowledge ourſelves, and the people we repreſent, ſtrictly bound by the ties of faith and allegiance to our moſt gracious ſovereign, that we juſtly owe the ſame faith and allegiance as are due to him from his ſubjects in Great Britain, that we regard him with the utmoſt veneration, and that we ſhall ever be ready to contribute to his ſervice, and to ſupport the dignity of his crown and government.

We eſteem ourſelves happy in our connection with the parent ſtate, whoſe true intereſts are inſeparably united with our own, and we are fully ſenſible that none but the enemies of both countries could ever wiſh to diſjoin them.

Impreſſed with theſe ſentiments, we conſider ourſelves as parts of one great empire, in which it is neceſſary there ſhould be ſome ſupreme regulating power. But though we acknowledge the exiſtence of ſuch power, yet we conceive it by no means comprehends a right of binding us in all caſes whatſoever, becauſe a power of ſo unbounded an extent would totally deprive us of ſecurity, and reduce us to a ſtate of the moſt abject ſervitude.

The colonies, as your lordſhips know, were not in contemplation when the forms of the Britiſh conſtitution were eſtabliſhed; it followed therefore from its principles, when colonization took place, that the coloniſts carried with them all the rights they were entitled to in the country from which they emigrated; but as from their local circumſtances they were precluded from ſharing in the repreſentation in that legiſlature in which they had been repreſented, they of right claimed and enjoyed a legiſlature of their own, always acknowledging the king, or his repreſentative, as one branch thereof. This right they have pointedly, repeatedly, and zealouſly aſſerted, as what only could afford them that ſecurity which their fellow ſubjects in Great Britain enjoy, under a conſtitution at once the envy and admiration of ſurrounding nations, becauſe no money can be raiſed upon the ſubject in Great Britain, nor any law made that is binding on him, without the concurrence of thoſe who have been elected by the people to repreſent them; for what happineſs can the coloniſts expect if their lives and properties are at the abſolute diſpoſal of others, and that power, which, when reſtrained within its juſt bounds, would diſpenſe light and heat to the whole empire, may be employed like a devouring flame, to conſume and deſtroy them?

Your lordſhips will excuſe, nay, we doubt not, will commend us for ſpeaking at this important juncture with the freedom becoming the repreſentatives of a free people, when addreſſing ourſelves to this moſt illuſtrious body.

We therefore beg leave, on this occaſion, to declare that we conceive the people of the colonies entitled to equal rights and privileges with their fellow ſubjects in Great Britain; that upon theſe principles it is a grievance of a moſt alarming nature that the parliament of Great Britain ſhould claim a right to enact laws binding the colonies in all caſes whatſoever.

Incompatible as this claim is with the very idea of freedom, your lordſhips cannot wonder that the colonies ſhould expreſs an invincible repugnance to it. Abſolute and uncontroulable power in any man, or body of men, neceſſarily implies abſolute ſlavery in thoſe who are ſubject to it, even ſhould ſuch a power not be carried into execution; yet let it be remembered, that the liberties of an Engliſhman are his rights, and that freedom conſiſts not in a mere exemption from oppreſſion, but in a right to ſuch exemption, founded on law and principles of the conſtitution.

But your lordſhips cannot be ignorant that this claim has been exerciſed in ſuch a manner as to give the coloniſts the utmoſt uneaſineſs, and the moſt unexceptionable grounds of complaint.

Duties for the expreſs purpoſe of raiſing a revenue in America have been impoſed upon ſeveral articles imported directly from Great Britain or the Britiſh colonies, and on foreign wines; an article which does not in the leaſt interfere with the products of Great Britain or any of its colonies.

The juriſdiction of the admiralty courts has been extended beyond its ancient limits, the judges of thoſe courts inveſted with new and unconſtitutional powers, the ſubjects in America, in many caſes, diveſted of that invaluable privilege a trial by jury, and a diſcrimination highly injurious held up between us and our fellow ſubjects in Great Britain.

Acts have been paſſed for the purpoſe of ſuſpending the legiſlature of this colony from the exerciſe of its conſtitutional powers till it ſhould comply with requiſitions which it had before judged improper, and laying an unreaſonable reſtraint upon us, with reſpect to the emiſſion of a paper currency to be a legal tender within the colony. Officers employed in the adminiſtration of juſtice have been rendered independent of the people, with reſpect both to their ſalaries and the tenure of their commiſſions, whereby they are freed from thoſe checks to which, as ſervants of the public, they ought to be ſubject, although the repreſentatives of the people have ever been ready, and now declare their willingneſs to make ſuitable proviſion for their ſupport. New and unconſtitutional acts have been paſſed, and conſtructions made of an old one, by which the American ſubject is directed to be tried for offences, either real or ſuppoſed, not in the place where the fact was committed, where his witneſſes reſide, and their characters are known, but in a ſtrange country, where his witneſſes may not attend, and where their credibility cannot be aſcertained.

We are extremely unhappy that occaſion has been given us to add to the catalogue of our grievances, the laws enacted in the laſt ſeſſion of the late parliament, for ſhutting up the port of Boſton, for altering the government of the Maſſachuſetts Bay, and for the impartial adminiſtration of juſtice in certain caſes in that province.

Although it is not our intention to enter into a juſtification of the meaſures which occaſioned thoſe acts, or to intimate an approbation of the mode purſued for redreſſing the grievances of which they have been productive, yet we cannot help viewing them as forming precedents of ſo dangerous a nature, as muſt render the privileges, the property, and even the lives of all his majeſty's American ſubjects precarious and inſecure.

By other acts of the ſame ſeſſion, the bounds of the province of Quebec are conſiderably extended, the Roman catholic religion may be conſtrued to be eſtabliſhed throughout that province, and ſuch regulations are enacted reſpecting its trade, as not only hold up a diſcrimination between the continental and other colonies, injurious to the former, but in the eſtabliſhment of the port of entry, cannot fail totally to deprive this colony of an extenſive and important commerce, which it formerly carried on with the native Indian inhabitants of that vaſt tract of country now included within the bounds of that government.

Theſe are the principal grievances under which our conſtituents at preſent labour; but though we conceive it our duty thus fully to lay them before your lordſhips, we beg leave to aſſure you that we ſhall always chearfully ſubmit to the conſtitutional exerciſe of the ſupreme regulating power, lodged in the king, lords, and commons of Great Britain, and to all acts calculated for the general weal of the empire, and the due regulation of the trade and commerce thereof.

We conceive this power includes a right to lay duties upon all articles imported directly into the colonies, from any foreign country or plantation, which may interfere with products or manufactures of Great Britain, or any other part of his majeſty's dominions; but that it is eſſential to freedom, and the undoubted rights of our conſtituents that no taxes be impoſed on them, but with their conſent, given perſonally, or by their lawful repreſentatives.

Whilſt therefore we entertain ſuch diſpoſitions of obedience to the lawful powers of government, of allegiance to our moſt gracious ſovereign, and attachment to the parent country; we humbly hope that your lordſhips will aid and concur in redreſſing our grievances, removing all cauſes of diſſention with Great Britain, and eſtabliſhing our rights and privileges upon ſolid and laſting foundation.

And your memorialiſts ſhall ever pray.

By order of the general aſſembly.

JOHN CRUGER, ſpeaker.

Aſſembly Chamber, city of New York, March 25, 1775.

From the PUBLIC LEDGER *of February* 14.

TO THE PEOPLE.

IN Europe arbitrary government is taking large ſtrides towards univerſality. Poland has been parted among three tyrants; Sweden has reſigned her rights to her own monarch, and the day probably is not far diſtant when England will make a ſimilar ſubmiſſion; at leaſt if there be virtue with you adequate to the prevention of ſo diſhonouring an event, it lies at preſent concealed like a ſpark in embers, under an enormous maſs of vice and folly, venality and luxury.

From even the name of arbitrary power an Engliſhman, an unbribed, unplaced, unpenſioned Engliſhman, ſtarts with inherent horror; but, under a different appellation, he may perhaps be reconciled to the reality; yet denominations change not qualities; poiſon may be called medicine, but it will not therefore become harmleſs; a ſerpent may be called an angel, but it cannot therefore be handled with ſafety.

"The conſtitution of England, you may ſay, is her peculiar boaſt, and the impregnable bulwark of her freedom; the fear of the introduction of arbitrary power muſt therefore be the fear of an imaginary evil. The caprice of *will* can effect nothing where all muſt be effected by law." Our conſtitution indeed intends that laws ſhould be made by ourſelves; but if a king can procure unbounded influence over our delegates, the conſtitutional intention is counteracted, law is made by the king, and the command of one is impoſed on all, through the voice of our own unfaithful ſervants. In this caſe, the form of legality becomes a farce to amuſe the ignorant and unthinking, and the ſafety of the ſubject depends only on the diſpoſition of the ſovereign. If he is a bad man, he may murder, plunder, and enſlave, without controul; for who is there to reſiſt his will?

Every man of common underſtanding muſt know that there is not always a conſtitutional accordance between the ſentiments of the rulers and thoſe of the ruled. It may now be the conſentaneous will of the ſovereign, of the majority of the patricians, and the majority of the repreſentatives of the plebeians, but it ſurely is not the will of the majority of the community, for a mere punctilio of pride, a mere obſtinate adherence to an ideal right of eſtabliſhing an unprofitable taxation, to ſhed the innocent blood of our American brethren. There may not indeed be virtue remaining among you ſufficient to reſiſt; but there muſt ſurely be virtue remaining among you ſufficient to diſapprove the indulgence of ſuch ſanguinary volition. Be this as it may, the breaſts of a few individuals are not totally devoid of the ſpirit of their noble anceſtors, and ſuch are determined that the venal orators of deſpotiſm ſhall not preach their ſoporific documents of acquieſcence in oppreſſion, nor the venal choriſters of power ſing their exultant requiems at the funeral of DEPARTED LIBERTY, without interruption.

Some of the miniſterialiſts have told you, "that while the Americans are ſubject to the ſame government as yourſelves, they cannot ſuſtain injury, and therefore can have no right to complain." But that you are enſlaved is no reaſon that they ſhould be enſlaved alſo. England has called the colonies her children: A good parent, who was not ſo happy as he could wiſh, would not endeavour to prevent his child from being happier. If your ſyſtem of politics was *ab origine* erroneous, or has ſuffered flagrant perverſion, ſhall you, with a mean envy, deny a people, who have a higher ſenſe of freedom, the advantage of a ſyſtem more perfect?

Were it not a ſubject too important for pleaſantry, it muſt excite a ſmile to hear the known defects of your conſtitution produced in argument to eſtabliſh a pretended indefeaſible authority over America. That four fifths of the choice of the repreſentation of ſeveral millions of Engliſhmen ſhould be veſted in a few thouſands, inhabitants of paltry boroughs, who ſell their birthright to the beſt bidder, be his extraction from the dunghill, his manners from the bear-garden, his morals from the brothel, and his underſtanding of the meaneſt caſt, is an abſurdity; but that the choice of the repreſentation of ſeveral millions of Americans ſhould be entruſted with ſuch chuſers, and devolve on ſuch objects, is certainly the abſurdity of abſurdities. In the caſe of England, the borough choſen member is ſuppoſed to have reſidence and property in the nation, and of courſe is ſuppoſed to be affected by whatever he enacts to affect others; but in the caſe of America the borough choſen member has there neither reſidence nor property. He ſits at Weſtminſter to frame laws and impoſe taxes for perſons whom he has never ſeen, with whom he has no connection, and whom he may tax, *ad infinitum*, without ſympathy, and therefore without reluctance.

It has been ſaid, "that local election denotes no intention of local repreſentation; that the perſon elected is not the ſenator of his country or his borough, but of the whole community, not the delegate only of the freeholder who elects him, but of the copyholder and the money owner, who have no ſhare in his election."

The right of local election was doubtleſs firſt granted under the idea of a favour; but if the grant had no proſpect to preſervation of particular immunities, or obtainment of particular advantages, wherein conſiſted its value? The caſe of the copyholder and the money owner could not come under conſideration, at a time when the former was a villain, without liberty and without property, and the latter was almoſt a non-exiſtence. Your plan of repreſentation, as a plan conſtructed for an age moſt diſſimilarly circumſtanced to your own, evidently needs a reformation, and that in favour of real, not imaginary delegation. The power of election ſhould be as much as poſſible equally diſtributed, the weight of influence as much as poſſible ſuſpended, and the inlets of corruption as much as poſſible obſtructed. The doctrine of actual repreſentation is rational, and preſervative of liberty; the doctrine of virtual repreſentation is irrational, introductive of tyranny, and fraught with conſequences, ſome of which its preſent promulgators would be the very firſt to deprecate. If five hundred men, choſen in England and Scotland, have a right to the legiſlation of America, by parity of reaſon, fifty men, choſen in London, have a right to the legiſlation of Great Britain.

The advocates for virtual repreſentation pretend, "that if ſenators were conſidered as tenacious guardians of the ſeparate intereſts of their reſpective electors, the intereſt of one place being often opponent to the intereſt of another, the ſenate would become a ſcene of anarchy, and therefore, ſay they, the whole muſt be ſuppoſed to ſpeak by the voice of the majority. But the right of local election can confer no poſſible benefit on the electors, except the ſuppoſed one of ſending advocates to plead their cauſe on particular occaſions, and to endeavour to obtain, by conviction of the propriety of the plea, the voice of the majority in their favour. If this ſuppoſed benefit be allowed to a petty town, ſurely ought to be allowed to populous provinces, though it muſt be own'd, that in a corrupt or predetermined ſenate it would be of little utility.

The ſons of the Americans now attack them on the ground of debt. "We have expended our millions in their ſervice; therefore we have a right to rule and to tax them." But he buys aſſiſtance dear who buys it at the price of liberty. We have expended our millions for the defence of Hanover, but his majeſty would ſcarcely conſent that Hanover ſhould, for that reaſon, be ruled and taxed by the fox hunters and gamblers of Saint Stephen's Chapel.

"The Americans, it ſeems, at leaſt the Boſtonians, have not only to thank us for paſt protection, but for preſent kindneſs, in altering their charters, improving their political conſtitution, and judiciary power." The parliament has transferred the power of electing their council to the ſovereign from the aſſembly, and inſtead of perrenial grand juries and annual petty juries, has enacted that they ſhall have juries occaſionally choſen. The former was done, as one of the advocates of adminiſtration fairly confeſſes, with an intention "to form an immediate body between the governor and the repreſentatives of the people, ſimilar to the houſe of lords in England, and to eſtabliſh, by that means, a balance againſt the democratical ſpirit which was gaining ground ſo faſt, and likely, if not checked, to change the form of government into its own nature. The houſe of aſſembly, he ſays, were before not only a part of the legiſlative, but of the executive power. The governor, in many inſtances, could not act in his executive capacity without conſent of the council, who being dependent on the houſe of aſſembly for their ſeats, muſt be ſuppoſed to act according to their dictates." Yet with the genuine effrontery of a courtier, this man adds, "that the people are now leſs free than formerly I utterly deny."

England has indeed greatly obliged Boſton in permitting her to ſhare her own ineſtimable bleſſing, *a king created ariſtocracy*; and there can be no doubt but ſhe wiſhes to oblige her yet farther, by permitting her to ſhare her other ineſtimable bleſſings, *a king elected democracy*. That the executive and legiſlative power ſhould exiſt in the ſame perſon may ſometimes be wrong, but that freedom will remain as inviolate where two parts of the conſtitution are creatures of the crown, as where two parts of the conſtitution are creatures of the people, is a novel, though faſhionable doctrine, which thoſe who are at all acquainted with the tranſactions of paſt times will ſcarcely admit to be orthodox. The gentlemen who preach it might indeed as well ſpeak out, and tell you, in plain terms, "that the plebeians ought to have no real intereſt in the ſtate, but that abſolute regal, or regal and ariſtocratical government, is, of all governments, the moſt eligible."

The ſo highly applauded alteration in the matter of juries in America may, to ſome, wear the appearance of a real benefit, but to others it is obvious that ſelf-intereſt is latent under the maſk of benevolence, and that the aſpic of deſtruction is lurking among the flowers of pretended courteſy. It requires little penetration to diſcover that when grand juries were perrenial, and petty juries annual, a packed or partial jury, to ſerve private court purpoſes, could not eaſily be procured, but now, that both are made occaſional, ſuch a jury can be procured at pleaſure, or, in other words, that the act was provided as an engine to diſlodge from the poſt of public ſervice the known guardians of the liberties of their country. In ſhort, whatever ſpecious pretences of actual or intentional advantage have been made, in vindication of the late parliamentary proceedings reſpecting America, the covering is of too thin a texture not to be ſeen through; thoſe proceedings muſt, by every man of common ſenſe, be allowed to be nothing more than a ſet of court expedients, cunningly deviſed, to gratify the luſt of artificial power in a triumph over the natural rights of humanity.

But neither America nor England, we are informed, can be injured by any act which has received the ſanction of a parliamentary majority. "If the miniſtry (ſays a court ſycophant) never attempted to tax the Americans by their own authority, and without that of parliament, there is no more danger from thence than from the taxes we pay in this country being applied to enſlave us; nor can the crown be ever rendered independent of parliament by temporary ſupplies, either in America or Great Britain, which it is always in their power to refuſe."

The breath of honeſt indignation ſhall here diſperſe the miſt of ſophiſtry which the ſordid bog of venality has exhaled to render illegible the glorious characters of truth. From its parliament alone is England in danger. The learned MONTESQUIEU (whoſe political ſentiments this writer has liberally quoted, and applied as the Devil is ſaid to apply ſcripture) was too ſagacious not to perceive the rock on which the veſſel of Engliſh liberty was doomed to ſhipwreck: If ever England is ruined, he ſays, ſhe muſt be ruined by her parliament. The crown, indeed, does not wiſh to be rendered abſolute, or independent of parliament, but to rule in parliament by a proſtituted majority, ſuch as the abominable avarice of thoſe wretched parricides, the electors of its rotten boroughs, always enable it to procure a majority that will not ſcruple to grant any taxes which a miniſtry may think proper to impoſe, nor ſcruple to apply them, when granted, to the moſt infamous and inhuman purpoſes, even ſuch as BUTCHERING your honeſt, independent brethren, of America.

My beloved countrymen, the genius of liberty has extended her warning voice over the Atlantic, to awaken you to virtue and to glory. You have among you traitors, betrayers of their country, who, for the wages of iniquity, are exerting their utmoſt efforts to lull you again into a pleaſing, but enevitably fatal dream, of ſecurity. You may imbibe their opiates with eagerneſs, and wilfully cloſe your eyes againſt the proſpect of deſtruction. But know that you are paſſing with unexampled rapidity to the brink of that gulph into which all great empires have precipitated, and left no one memorial of their greatneſs but a name.

- - - - - - "Before you gapes
"The unfathomable gulph where Aſſur lies,
"O'erwhelm'd, forgotten, and high boaſting Cham,
"And Elam's haughty pomp, and beauteous Greece,
"And the great queen of earth, imperial Rome."

JUNIUS.

MR. PINKNEY,

HE muſt die! he muſt die! Lectum muſt die! Ah! muſt he indeed? And ſo muſt Mr. B. B. *pallida mors æquo pulſat pede*. Fortunate would it have been for him to have died before he gave birth to his *darling* child? for that has ſlain his better half, his reputation as a writer and a critic. He certainly, Mr. Pinkney, as the midwives ſay, had a very good time of it; he could not have ſuffered many violent throes in his travail, for he was delivered of a mere brat: Pity it had not been an abortive. Fie, Lectum, fie, what is it to thee? When as ugly as it is, the *fond* parent is very much enamoured with it, and intends to have a grand entertainment at its chriſtening. It may be ſo; it is natural enough; though I fear he will be much puzzled to procure godfathers to anſwer for it. A few of its deformities, I hope, Mr. Pinkney, you will ſuffer me to delineate. I ſhall begin, ſir, with its moſt eminent part, its head.

- - - - - "And who can forbear,"
Friend, or no friend, "relating it to ſtare?"

There is ſo cloſe an union, ſays Lectum Iri, between the mind and the body, that the one cannot be affected without the other participating of that affection, ergo, ſays Mr. B. B. emotions muſt be purely muſcular. Excellent logic indeed! Wonderfully well done! Engage this great logician, Henley, to ſupply your place; he has diſcovered what was never diſcovered before; he has exceeded even his great friend Ariſto; he can prove, beyond all contradiction, that the moon is made of green cheeſe. Where was your dictionary, Mr. B. B? Why did you not conſult it? You would have found, that to participate is to ſhare or partake of; ſo that, when the mind is affected, the body does not diveſt it of its natural properties, but partakes, or, if you pleaſe, ſympathizes with it. How then emotions can be purely muſcular no one but yourſelf can find out. Doctor Swift ſays, "Wherever we place the beginning of motion, whether from the head or the heart, or the animal ſpirits in general, the body moves and acts by a conſent of all its parts." And I have read of the emotion of the paſſions; Dryden, in particular, mentions it.

The whole of Kames's works I have not. His eſſays on the principle of morality I am not in poſſeſſion of, and his treatiſe on liberty and neceſſity ſeems to confirm my opinion. He thinks it impoſſible to move or act contrary to the laſt determination of the mind; for by its laſt determination, ſays he, we are moved to action; we laugh, we talk, we write, we ſcribble, *cum multis aliis*. This is lord Kames's opinion, though I hope Mr. B. B. will not accord with him in ſentiment. B. B. ſeems to have ſuch a rivited averſion to giving the ſenſe of any one ſentence of Lectum's, that where a ſingle word only has the misfortune of lying at his mercy, he puts it to the torture for mere cruelty's ſake.

He talks, Mr. Pinkney, of a counterpane: Ha! ha! ha! I remember to have been at the ſale of a worthy old gentleman's eſtate, where, among a multitude of other things, there were ſeveral very beautiful counterpanes to diſpoſe of. Mr. B. B. was preſent, and, whether from the beauty of the counterpanes, or what other cauſe I know not, this gentleman's mind was in ſuch an emotion, that it ſo much affected the muſcles of his body as to render him incapable of keeping any part of him motionleſs for one moment; though I will readily admit, Mr. Pinkney, his feelings had a "deeper origin than the muſcles;" for as there were many beautiful young ladies preſent, they muſt have proceeded from what the doctors call a palpatation of the heart.

How very ſevere is he on this line, *thoſe rocks and oaks which ſuch emotion felt*, for an explination of which he refers me to the ſubſequent line, which, he ſays, I may find in Johnſon's dictionary. I have it not; though I think the line is, *were fair maidens whom Orpheus taught to melt*. Now, ſir, as Mr. B. B. can prove, logically prove, that rocks and oaks may be fair maidens *ſecundum mentem* only, I make no doubt but he can *vice verce* prove that fair maidens may be rocks and oaks *ſecundum cor* to. Ay, ay, and ſo he can; for I remember a young lady who had the hardneſs and cruelty of heart to refuſe the ſupplications of this very Mr. B. B.

He talks again, Mr. Pinkney, of his barber: Now, ſir, this ſame tonſor will ſhortly convince your readers that Lectum's obſervation is a juſt one. He is determined to lay his and B. B's head together; he is determined, ſir, to be at *loggerheads* with him, and believe me there will be rare fun. Butt him, tonſor, butt him. No, no, if you do, you will be moſt aſſuredly beaten; for this ſelf ſame B. B. would, by the appearance of his head, *O Lepidum Caput*, make an excellent battering ram; though he may, for aught I know, compaſſionate thee, as he is the godſon of the benign Joſeph Kidd, from whom you know he has ſucked the "milk of human kindneſs."

What! another dowſe of the chaps! 'Sliſe! Who are all thoſe drawn up in battle array? A thouſand philoſophers, a thouſand poets, a thouſand hiſtorians, a Spencer, a Shandy, an Obediah, a Milton, a Gray, ſchoolboys, and, in the rear, *monſtrum horrendum*, a mare and a long eared colt, 3000 and 7 and more. Ah! Lectum, Lectum, what now will become of thee? You muſt own your guilt; they will make you conſcious of your error; and you know it is hard, very hard, *to kick againſt the pricks*; you muſt, indeed you muſt, as the good old houſewife ſays, melt away as butter before the ſun. Sad miſconduct, truly, to pretend to oppoſe ſo formidable an enemy. No, no, were theſe philoſophers, &c. &c. and &c. alive, Mr. B. B. would be in the greateſt danger: They certainly would flog him moſt unmercifully for ſo cruelly barbecuing and perverting their ſenſe. Indeed, I believe, the next time he goes into the college bounds, the ſchoolboys there will make him grin moſt horribly a ghaſtly ſmile.

Ha! ha! ha! Rigdum, Rigdum! What again, confound you, I fear you will make me ſplit my ſides. Ha! ha! ha! ha! O Pinkney! I am near expiring! I ſhall never laugh and grow fat. Ha! ha! ha! ha! ha! Rigdum, Rigdum, you have got the upper hand of Cenſor. Down with him, down with him, Rigdum, down with him, but let him riſe again, leſt we ſhould be deprived of the pleaſure of your agreeable company. I declare, Mr. Pinkney, though Rigdum almoſt kills me by making me laugh as you ſee I do, if his performances were hebdomidal, I would moſt chearfully ſubſcribe 12s. 6d. more to your paper. Poor Cenſor, although he is ſo confoundedly mauled off, I cannot help looking a little aſquint at him; and mark him, pray mark him, Rigdum, how he endeavours to ridicule Lectum Iri; indeed it is not to be wondered at, if Lectum has excited the laughter of any perſon, that he ſhould meet with a ſevere chaſtiſement from the ſagacious Cenſor's quill;

"Who, in the fullneſs of the pedant's pride,"
Dares, "though no genius, though no judge, decide;"
"Holds high the ſcourge" o'er Rigdum's witty head,
And, at one blow, attempts to ſtrike him dead.

Mr. Kidd's and Lectum's abilities are, ſays he, equal in every reſpect. Ay, Mr. Pinkney, they muſt be ſo, that's poſ. The omnicient Mr. Cenſor has affirmed it, and, to prove his aſſertion, has produced a text of ſcripture point blank in his favour. Yes, Mr. Cenſor, Lectum has a virulent and malevolent heart too; *Febvens difficile bile tumet jecur*. He has laughed at Mr. Kidd, and therefore he has incurred thy heavy diſpleaſure; but remember, thou ſagacious genius, another precept of the ſcripture, it is a part of the decalogue, *thou ſhalt not bear falſe witneſs againſt thy neighbour*.

I have paſſed over, Mr. Pinkney, many things highly worthy of notice, and left unplucked a variety of *dainty flowers* which ought to have been rubbed in Mr. B. B's and Cenſors noſes; but, in alleviation of this neglect, I have this apology to urge, that was I to ſay *all* which might be ſaid upon *all*, I ſhould tire the patience of your readers. Believe me, Mr. Pinkney, you nor the public ſhall ever hear hear again, upon this ſubject, from yours and their humble ſervant, LECTUM IRI VEL LEGENDUM ESSE.

From the moon, Monday night, 10 o'clock.

*** The author of the piece ſigned B. B. in our paper of the 13th ult. deſires the following alteration to be made: For counterpane, read countenance; for agree, read argue.

MR. PINKNEY,

BE pleaſed to print the following ANSWER *to an* EPIGRAM *in your laſt, ſigned* H. S. *in anſwer to one written by* S. H. D. A.

FOR LO! HE MADE ANSWER TO HIMSELF.

WE'VE ſaid one bottom won'd ſuffice
Our deſtin'd voyage to make;
Get t'other ready in a trice,
For that you'd undertake.
You'll croſs th' Atlantic without fear,
If right you underſtand;
Advice re-ecchoed in your ear,
"'Tis time to quit the" land.

MR. PINKNEY,

AS the gentlemen of Hanover, from miſinformation, and their zeal in ſupport the great American cauſe, may have been precipitated into acts as pernicious in their conſequences as they were intended to be ſalutary, it is ardently wiſhed they would reviſe their proceedings, or lay them before a provincial or general congreſs, and if they are found derogatory to the line of conduct which ought religiouſly to have been adhered to, that there may be made ſuch conceſſions and reparation, for damages, as may be perfectly conſiſtent with ſound policy and the ſtricteſt juſtice.

This, I think, the public have a right to expect, who, I ſuppoſe, will be held reſponſible for every inadvertency given into by individuals, ſhould they not diſapprove of, and endeavour at a redreſs of ſuch grievances as they may occaſion. There never was a time, ſir, that required more prudence and circumſpection than the preſent. All would do well to conſider this, and govern themſelves accordingly. Be aſſured that I am A TRUE PATRIOT.

BOSTON, *April* 17.

In provincial congreſs, *Concord*, April 14.

WHEREAS *numbers of perſons, from their unhappy ſituation in the town of Boſton, are removing with their effects, it is recom-*

recommended to the good people of this province that they would rent their houses, and assist such persons with teams for their removal; provisions for their support; and all other necessaries, upon as easy and cheap terms as they can possibly afford; and that all goods and merchandize be sold in like manner, agreeable to the spirit of the continental association.

By order of the provincial congress,

JOHN HANCOCK, president.

In provincial congress, *Concord*, April 15.

WHEREAS it has pleased the righteous sovereign of the universe, *in just indignation against the sins of a people long blessed with inestimable privileges, civil and religious, to suffer the plots of wicked men on both sides of the Atlantic, who for many years have incessantly laboured to sap the foundation of our public liberties, so far to succeed, that we see the New England colonies reduced to the ungrateful alternative of a tame submission to a state of absolute vassalage to the will of a despotic minister, or of preparing themselves speedily to defend, at the hazard of life, the unalienable rights of themselves and posterity, against the avowed hostilities of their parent state, who openly threatens to wrest them from their hands by fire and sword.*

In circumstances dark as these it becomes us, as men and christians, to reflect, that whilst every prudent measure should be taken to ward off the impending judgments, or prepare to act a proper part under them when they come, at the same time all confidence must be withheld from the means we use, and reposed only on that God who rules in the armies of Heaven, and without whose blessing the best human counsels are but foolishness, and all created power vanity.

It is the happiness of his church, that when the powers of earth and Hell combine against it, and those who should be nursing fathers become its persecutors, then the throne of grace is of the easiest access, and its appeal thither is graciously invited by the father of mercies, who has assured it, that when his children ask bread he will not give them a stone.

Therefore, in compliance with the laudable practice of the people of God in all ages, with humble regard to the steps of divine providence towards this oppressed, threatened, and endangered people, and especially in obedience to the command of Heaven, that binds us to call on him in the day of trouble,

Resolved, *that it be, and hereby is recommended to the good people of this colony, of all denominations, that Thursday the 11th day of May next be set apart as a day of public humiliation, fasting and prayer, that a total abstinence from servile labour and recreation be observed, and all their religious assemblies solemnly convened, to humble themselves before God under the heavy judgments felt and feared, to confess the sins that have deserved them, to implore the forgiveness of all our transgressions, and a spirit of repentance and reformation, and a blessing on the husbandry, manufactures, and other lawful employments of this people, and especially that the union of the American colonies, in defence of their rights (for which hitherto we desire to thank Almighty God) may be preserved and confirmed, that the provincial, and especially, the continental congresses, may be directed to such measures as God will countenance, that the people of Great Britain, and their rulers, may have their eyes opened, to discern the things that shall make for the peace of the nation, and all its connections, and that all America may soon behold a gracious interposition of Heaven, for the redress of her many grievances, the restoration of all her invaded liberties, and their security to the latest generations.*

By order of the provincial congress,

JOHN HANCOCK, president.

PROVIDENCE, *April* 8.

IN consequence of the late alarming accounts from England, a meeting was held here on Tuesday last, and two gentlemen of very respectable characters were appointed to wait on the provincial congress at Concord, for which place they immediately set out.

Monday last there was a general muster of the militia throughout this colony, when about 2000 well disciplined men were under arms in the county of Providence only, besides a good troop of horse. Eight companies of the first battalion met here, and made an excellent appearance, performing the various firings, &c. with a precision seldom exceeded by any regular troops.

NEWPORT, *April* 17.

IN our last paper, for want of room, we were obliged to omit a particular account of the first appearance of the Newport light infantry. At 10 o'clock they marched, dressed in a complete uniform, and formed the battalion fronting the dwellinghouse of Henry Marchant, esquire, who presently appeared at the door, with a suit of colours in his hands, and presented them to the company. Colonel Chaplain received them, and delivered them into the hands of the ensign. The colours being displayed in front of the company, Mr. Marchant delivered the following address to the company, which, though suddenly made, we are allowed to give the public.

Gentlemen of the Newport light infantry,

FROM a sincere desire of promoting and encouraging the military spirit diffusing itself through this town, colony, and America, I here present you the colours to be borne by your ensign; and I shall esteem myself highly honoured by your acceptance of them.

I have endeavoured to throw such figures and devices into them as may lead you to an attention to the great objects which ought to possess the mind of every American soldier, every friend to his country.

By the female figure, you have AMERICA, your native country, presented to your view, which will justly demand your protection when in danger. By the CAP OF LIBERTY, upon the staff, which she holds in her left hand, and points at with her right, you will be led to contemplate the importance of liberty, civil and religious, to man; an existence without liberty cannot be wished for; every other possession, nay, our country itself, would lose every enchantment, deprived of her all enlivening principle; therefore adopt the motto PATRIA CARA CARIOR LIBERTAS.

The BROKEN CHAINS and SWORD, under her feet, may intimate to you that the principles of true liberty, diffused through America, will ever prevail over violence and oppression.

Carrying those principles into practice, the ANCHOR, the arms of our colony, placed over America, will lead you to a well grounded HOPE, that, by aiding thereto unanimity, wisdom, firmness, and virtue, we shall succeed in the righteous struggle, and secure to ourselves and posterity, the invaluable rights, liberties, privileges, and happy constitution, which the God of nature hath transmitted to us, through our pious and venerable ancestors.

Adopt, with christian sincerity, the motto placed above the anchor, IN GOD WE HOPE; act worthily your part for God and your country, and you have the God of your fathers with you, and who then can be against you?

Let loyalty to your king, a love to your country and its laws, a zeal for liberty, and a full faith and confidence in Heaven, actuate you through life; so will you gain the love, veneration, and esteem, of your country, and the world of mankind for your admirers.

Permit me to say I cannot but feel myself concerned and interested in every part of your duty, that it may be discharged to the public acceptance, and thereby to your own honour and approbation. To this great end nothing can more contribute than an entire confidence in, and high respect for, the officers of your company; and I am sure those gentlemen, elected by yourselves, cannot fail of affording every proof of the wisdom of your choice, since they will meet, in return, with every satisfacttion that a generous officer can wish, from a company of gentlemen delighting in military order, and filled with the noble sentiments of liberty, honour, and friendship.

A volley was thereupon discharged, and the company marched up on the hill, and went through the manual exercise, and many manœuvres, to very great acceptance. At 1 o'clock they retired to a public house, where a genteel entertainment was provided by the company; and after dinner the following toasts were drank: The king. The queen, and royal family. The governor and company of the colony of Rhode Island. The grand American congress. The friends of liberty throughout the world. Confusion to the enemies of liberty, Britain, and America. A continuation of union, firmness, and wisdom, throughout the colonies, and a re-union with Great Britain upon safe and honourable terms. May a pillar be erected by Americans to perpetuate the memory of the suffering, yet triumphant, sons and daughters of Boston, and the noble and arduous struggle made throughout the province of the Massachusetts Bay, while under the more immediate hand of oppression. May a military ardour, compatible with freedom and liberty, prevail throughout America. May we ever attend to this distinction, that our arms are to aid, not destroy, the laws and constitution of our country. The militia and independent companies throughout the colony of Rhode Island. The gentlemen of the Newport artillery. HENRY MARCHANT, esquire, who generously resented the Newport light infantry with their colours. The Newort light infantry. AMERICA. May the love of our country animate us, that, by the assistance of Heaven, wherein is all our hope, we may put down the enemies to our happy constitution, break in pieces the chains forged by tyranny, restore the laws, and set liberty on the throne; newly decorated, and gloriously adorned, that even kings shall fall in love with her, confess her beauty, and submit to her universal dominion.

After which the company marched, in very regular order, through the principal streets of the town, performing many manœuvres in their march, and upon the public parade, fronting the courthouse, went through the firings to universal approbation.

Last Monday a number of minute men, well equipped, collected together from several towns in the county of Bristol, and went in pursuit of colonel Gilbert's banditti, at Freetown, who had received the arms lately sent to that place from the Rose man of war in this harbour; about 35 of whom were caught and carried to Taunton gaol. Among these traitors were several negroes, who had been armed by colonel Gilbert; said Gilbert having escaped on board the Rose man of war about 16 hours before his men were apprehended. We are told a thousand dollars were offered for apprehending the said Gilbert.

Last Tuesday the militia of Tiverton and Little Compton, to the number of 400, very able bodied men, mustered and went through the manual exercise with a dexterity nearly equal to any of the independent companies, or even the regulars; they were reviewed by colonel Dunham, lieutenant colonel Dayton, and major Forrester, and made a very military appearance.

WILLIAMSBURG.

BY a letter from New York, dated April 27, *well authenticated*, we have advice that a large number of men had embodied, and that they were making the utmost preparations for their security; that they had taken possession of the customhouse, and resolved to shut up their port entirely, unless for inward bound and whaling vessels, &c. that they had the greatest reason to believe an express had been sent off to the general, requesting a number of troops, and therefore desired the utmost and most efficacious assistance from their friends. It is said they are hourly gaining further intelligence of the dark designs of their *internal* and external enemies: They expect the best effects from their measures, provided all the colonies will adopt the same.

From another authentic letter, dated at Philadelphia, April 29, we learn that they had resolved in that city to stop all trade to those colonies which had not acceded to the resolutions of the general congress; amongst which Newfoundland and its dependencies are included.

We have it from undoubted authority that all vessels loaded with provisions, &c. for Boston, and the adjacient provinces, are seized by order of the general.

ANNAPOLIS, in *Maryland, May* 1.

IN PROVINCIAL CONVENTION.

Resolved unanimously, that all exportations from this province to Quebec, Nova Scotia, Georgia, and Newfoundland, or any part of the fishing coasts or fishing islands, and to the town of Boston, ought immediately to be suspended, until the continental congress shall give further directions therein.

The freeholders of those counties and corporations who may not yet have chosen deputies to represent them in a general convention are desired to do it without loss of time, as it is judged necessary, by some respectable gentlemen, that all the deputies should be prepared to meet on the shortest notice. It is the wish and desire of the worthy delegates from this colony, who are now attending the general congress, that others may be chosen to supply their places during their necessary absence.

At a meeting of the VOLUNTEER COMPANY of the city of *Williamsburg*, on the 10th day of May, 1775, the following address was unanimously agreed to, and ordered to be published.

JOHN BROWN, clerk.

To the gentlemen FREEHOLDERS *and* VOLUNTEERS *who so generously offered their assistance to the* CITY *of* WILLIAMSBURG *on a late alarming occasion.*

GENTLEMEN,

A QUICK sensibility to insults offered our country, and a determined resolution to risk every thing in support of its honour and interest, are ruling motives in the breast of every patriot. To these we ascribe your late movement towards the metropolis; where certain incidents, sufficiently alarming at this juncture, had attracted the attention of all our worthy countrymen. We are happy in being able to convince you that there is at present no necessity for their vigorous interposition; but the zealous alacrity with which you proffered your assistance, as it shews a sincere devotion to the public good, must be highly pleasing to your fellow countrymen, and demands our warmest thanks, and acknowledgements.

AT a committee appointed and held for Hanover county, at the courthouse, on Tuesday the 9th of May, 1775. Present, John Syme, Samuel Overton, William Craghead, Meriwether Skelton, Richard Morris, Benjamin Anderson, John Pendleton, John Robinson, Nelson Berkley, and George Dabney, junior.

AGREEABLE to a resolution of the committee held at Newcastle the 2d instant, setting forth, that they, being fully informed of the violent hostilities committed by the king's troops in America, and of the dangers arising to the colony by the loss of the public powder, and of the conduct of the governor, which threatens altogether calamities of the greatest magnitude, and most fatal consequences to this colony, and therefore recommending reprisals to be made upon the king's property sufficient to replace the gunpowder taken out of the magazine, it appears to this committee, that the volunteers who marched from Newcastle, to obtain satisfaction for the public powder, by reprisal, or otherwise, proceeded on that business as follows, to wit; that an officer with 16 men was detached to seize the king's receiver general, with orders to detain him; and this, it was supposed, might be done without impeding the progress of the main body. The said receiver general not being apprehended, owing to his absence from home, the said detachment, according to orders, proceeded to join the main body on its march to Williamsburg; and the junction happened the 3d instant, at Duncastle's ordinary, about sun-set. A little after sun-rise next morning, the commanding officer being assured that proper satisfaction in money, should be instantly made, the volunteers halted, and the proposal being considered by them, was judged satisfactory as to that point; and the following receipt was given, to wit: Duncastle's ordinary, New Kent, May 4, 1775, received from the honourable Richard Corbin, esquire, his majesty's receiver general, 330l. as a compensation for the gunpowder lately taken out of the public magazine by the governor's order; which money I promise to convey to the Virginia delegates at the general congress, to be, under their direction, laid out in gunpowder for the colony's use, and to be stored as they shall direct, until the next colony convention, or general assembly, unless it shall be necessary, in the mean time, to use the same in the defence of this colony. It is agreed, that in case the next convention shall determine that any part of the said money ought to be returned to his majesty's said receiver general, that the same shall be done accordingly.

A true copy. PATRICK HENRY, junior.

Test Samuel Meredith, Parke Goodall.

It was then considered, that as a general congress would meet in a few days, and probably a colony convention would shortly assemble, and that the reprisal now made would amply replace the powder, with the charges of transportation, the commanding officer wrote the following letter, and sent it by express.

SIR, May 4, 1775.

THE affair of the powder is now settled, so as to produce satisfaction to me, and I earnestly wish to the colony in general. The people here have it in charge from Hanover committee to tender their service to you, as a public officer, for the purpose of escorting the public treasury to any place in this colony, where the money would be judged more safe than in the city of Williamsburg. The reprisal now made by the Hanover volunteers, though accomplished in a manner least liable to the imputation of violent extremity, may possibly be the cause of future injury to the treasury. If therefore you apprehend the least danger, a sufficient guard is at your service. I beg the return of the bearer may be instant, because the men wish to know their destination. With great regard, I am, sir, your most humble servant, PATRICK HENRY, junior.

Test, Samuel Meredith, Garland Anderson.

To ROBERT CARTER NICHOLAS, *treasurer.*

To which an answer was received from the said Mr. Nicholas, importing, that he had no apprehensions of the necessity or propriety of the proffered service. For which reasons, and understanding, moreover, from others, that the private citizens of Williamsburg were in a great measure quieted from their late apprehension for their persons and property, the volunteers judged it best to return home, and did so accordingly, in order to wait the farther directions of the general congress, or colony convention. It appears also to this committee, that before, and on the march, strict orders were repeatedly given to the volunteers to avoid all violence, injury, and insult, towards the persons and property of every private individual; and that in executing the plan of reprisal on the persons of the king's servants, and his property, bloodshed should be avoided, if possible; and that there is the strongest reason to believe that the foregoing orders, respecting private persons, and property, were strictly observed.

Resolved, that this committee do approve of the proceedings of the officers and soldiers of the volunteer company, and do return them their most sincere thanks for their services on the late expedition; and also, that the thanks of this committee be given to the many volunteers of the different counties who joined, and were marching, and ready, to co-operate with the volunteer company of this county.

Ordered, that the clerk do transmit a copy of these proceedings to the printers, and desire that they will be pleased to publish the same in the gazettes as soon as possible. By order of the committee,

BARTLETT ANDERSON, clerk.

FRIDAY morning, 6 o'clock. We this moment received, by a sloop arrived in James river, Philadelphia papers as late as the 3d of this instant, which almost entirely confirm the accounts we gave in our last respecting the manœuvres in New England. We shall therefore only insert a few paragraphs, which we imagine may afford some satisfaction to our readers.

HARTFORD, *April* 26.

YESTERDAY captain Anthony arrived here in a short passage from Rhode Island, by whom we learn that general Haldiman and earl Piercy are not among the number of the British troops slain on the 17th of April, and that general Gage had opened a communication between the town of Boston and the country. We learn likewise that he had dispatched a frigate to England a few hours after the defeat of his troops. The number of British troops lost in the engagement is said to amount to near 500, among whom are several officers of distinction. The British officers and soldiers have done ample justice to the bravery and conduct of the Massachusetts militia. They say that no troops ever behaved with more resolution. A soldier who had been in the action, being congratulated by a fellow soldier on his safe return to Boston, declared, that the militia had fought like bears, and that he would as soon attempt to storm Hell as to fight against them a second time. We are likewise further informed that the two brigades, consisting of 1800 men, commanded by earl Piercy, were attacked and routed by only 500 of the militia.

This day (Friday) were executed, pursuant to their sentence, John Watkins, William Pitman, William Gray, and John Wood.

His EXCELLENCY *the* RIGHT HONOURABLE JOHN EARL *of* DUNMORE *has issued his* PROCLAMATION *for a meeting of the* GENERAL ASSEMBLY *on Thursday the 1st of June next.*

At a VESTRY *held for* NORTHFARNHAM *parish the 21st day of* April, 1775, *present, John Smith, John Tarpley, Nicholas Flood, William Peachey, Le Roy Peachey, Le Roy Griffin, William Smith, Charles M'Carty, Hudson Muse, William Colston, gentlemen.*

WHEREAS a report hath been industriously but falsely circulated, through this colony, by some artful and designing people, to serve their selfish purposes, that the cure of this parish, at present vacant, by the death of the late incumbent Mr. *Mackay*, is not to be filled up by any other person than by Mr. *Fitzhugh Mackay*, the son of the late incumbent; in order therefore to undeceive the people who may have given credit to such false reports, the vestry of the said parish having this day met, do desire that the churchwardens cause to be immediately published in the churchyard and in the *Virginia* gazettes, as soon as may be convenient, an advertisement to contradict the said report, and to give public notice that the cure of the said parish is still vacant, and that the vestry of the said parish would not be so wanting to their duty, nor so unmindful of their charge, as to keep the parish vacant for such a number of years, as must necessarily pass over before the said Mr. *Fitzhugh Mackay* will be of a proper age to receive ordination to qualify himself to discharge the office of a clergyman.

2 LE ROY PEACHEY, HUDSON MUSE, } churchwardens.

THE treasurer, trustees, and subscribers, to the fund for the relief of the widows and orphans of clergymen, collected last *Sunday*, from the two audiences, £. 10 5 3, for which they beg leave to return their thanks to the generous contributors. On the day following they ordered £. 81 to be distributed among five widows and the orphans of six clergymen, and appointed officers for the ensuing year, namely, the reverend Messieurs *John Camm*, treasurer, *Adam Smyth*, *Thomas Field*, *William Harrison*, *Alexander White*, *Henry Skyring*, and *Samuel Klug*, trustees, *Thomas Davis*, junior, morning, and *Samuel Sheild*, evening preacher.

(1) JACOB BRUCE, clerk.

To be SOLD *to the highest bidder, or otherwise on the place, on* Saturday *the 17th of* June *next,*

A VALUABLE TRACT of LAND on *James* river, in the lower end of *Amherst* county, containing upwards of 1000 acres of high and low grounds, with a shad fishery, also a quarry of limestone, and of various coloured marble, cleared land sufficient to work 10 or 12 hands, and houses thereon. Also for SALE, on the place, on the *Tuesday* following, being the 20th of *June*, if fair, if not, the next fair day, a well known valuable TRACT of LAND, in *Goochland* county, on *James* river, adjacent to the lower end of *Elk Island*, and adjoining the land at *Woodson's* ferry, about 45 miles above *Richmond* town and *Shockoes*, with good improvements thereon, and ground cleared sufficient to work about 10 hands. The said tract contains, of high and low grounds, upwards of 700 acres. Upon both these tracts are beautiful situations to live on, with good water and meadow grounds, &c. and are capable of great improvements. It is thought no person will venture to purchase either of the above tracts without first viewing it; therefore it is needless to say any thing farther in recommendation of them. The payments are to be agreed on at the days of sale, and bond, with good security, will be required by The TRUSTEES of JOHN HOWARD.

N. B. A few undoubted rights to officers or soldiers lands would do, at a moderate price, in part of pay, and the lands may be entered on by Christmas next.

FOR SALE,

THE high blooded horse DOTTEREL; he is full 15 hands 3 inches high, and remarkable for his strength and beauty of form, being, in *every* respect, worthy of his high descent, which is from the best stock in *England*, as may be seen by his pedigree, in the hand writing and signed by sir *John Pennington*, who bred him. The gentlemen of the turf are well acquainted with *Dotterel's* performances in *Great Britain*, and that he was esteemed the swiftest horse in *England*, *Eclipse* excepted. He is remarkable sure for getting colts, and they are uncommonly beautiful, and fit for the turf or road. The above mentioned pedigree may be seen, and the terms of sale made known to any person, by applying to the steward at *Stratford*, the seat of the late honourable *Philip Ludwell Lee*, esquire, in *Westmoreland* county.

LOST by the ſubſcribers, living in *Auguſta*, the 14th of *April*, between *John Baggott*'s and the *Fall Hill*, in *Frederickſburg*, a BOOK, with a large quantity of bonds and receipts in it, a bond upon *Henry Quarles*, of *King William*, for 15l. a bond on *Holt Richeſon*, of *King William*, for 12l. a bond upon *Benjamin Elliott*, of *King William*, for 12l. a bond upon *Thomas Tignar*, for 5l. a bond upon *Quilley Tignar*, of *King and Queen*, for 5l. a bond upon *James Heckley*, of *Spotſylvania*, for 10l. a bond upon *Martain Welch*, for 9l. a bond on *Mary Solcban*, of *Spotſylvania*, for 16l. a bond on *Philip Lipſcomb*, of *Spotſylvania*, for 25l. and a bond upon *John Glaſſcock*, of *Frederick*, for 26l. We do hereby forewarn all perſons from taking any aſſignment of the ſaid bonds; alſo from paying any monies due to us to any others, without aſſerted by us, as there are ſeveral bonds that we cannot recollect at this time.

2* ROBERT CREVENS,
WILLIAM MUNE.

WILLIAMSBURG, *April* 15, 1775.

THE ſubſcribers having this day entered into partnerſhip, beg leave to acquaint the public in general, and their friends and neighbours in particular, that they intend practiſing PHYSIC and SURGERY to their fulleſt extent, and that they intend alſo, as ſoon as the ſituation of the times will admit, to keep full and compleat aſſortments of drugs and medicines, which they will endavour to procure of the very beſt in quality, and will take care to have them freſh, by making ſeveral importations in the year. It is propoſed that *John M. Galt* ſhall pay his particular attention to ſurgery, to whom our friends are deſired to apply on all ſuch occaſions, but will be adviſed and aſſiſted by *W. Paſteur* in all diffidult caſes. They both deſire to make their moſt grateful acknowledgments to their friends and cuſtomers for the many favours and civilities they have received, and hope by this union they will be enabled to carry on their buſineſs to the entire ſatisfaction of their friends, as on their part the ſtricteſt aſſiduity and attention ſhall be obſerved.

3 PASTEUR AND GALT.

HENRICO county, *March* 13, 1775.

RUN away from the ſubſcriber, on *Saturday* the 14th of *January* laſt, PETER, a *Virginia* born negro man, about 33 years of age, of a middle ſize, well made, and very active; his cloathing are ſuch as common labouring negroes generally wear, but very probably he may have changed his dreſs, as he had many other cloaths, which were conveyed ſome time before he run away to a plantation belonging to the eſtate of *Bowler Cocke*, deceaſed, near *Cumberland* courthouſe, by a negro woman that he has had ſome years as a wife. I expect that he is either harboured in that neighbourhood or in the *Northern-necks* in *Lancaſter* or *Northumberland*, where he formerly lived. Whoever takes up the ſaid runaway, and delivers him to me, ſhall receive a reward of FORTY SHILLINGS, beſides what is allowed by law. I would adviſe that whoever takes him up may ſecure him well, otherwiſe he will endeavour to make his eſcape, as he is a very artful, cunning fellow. It is ſuppoſed that he may have procured himſelf a paſs, and endeavour to paſs as a free man. I do forewarn all perſons from harbouring of him, or carrying him out of this colony at their peril.

4 JOHN HALES.

AMERICA,

NEAR fifteen hands and a half high, ſtands this ſeaſon at the ſubſcriber's, in *Brunſwick*, near *Hix's Ford*, and will cover mares at three pounds the ſeaſon, or fifty ſhillings if paid by the 10th day of *October*, or will inſure at five pounds; the owner to pay the money if he parts with his mare. This horſe was formerly called *Gift*, and bred by the honourable *Ralph Wormeley*, eſquire, and was got by *Fearnought*, his dam by *Jolly Roger*, his grand dam by *Dabitus*, upon *Mary Grey*, an imported mare, remarkable for her ſpeed. I have good paſtures, but will not be anſwerable for mares that may get away. Corn I will diſpoſe of at ten ſhillings a barrel to thoſe who may chuſe to have their mares fed.

5 AUGUSTINE WILLIS.

ROBERDEAU AND JACKSON

HAVE FOR SALE, AT THEIR NEW DISTILLERY, IN THE TOWN OF ALEXANDRIA, ON THE RIVER POTOWMACK, IN THE COLONY OF VIRGINIA.

ALEXANDRIA RUM,

WHICH they engage to be equal in quality, ſtrength, agreeableneſs of ſmell, and good flavour, to any made on this continent. They will be much obliged to the venders of that article for their cuſtom, which they hope to merit, as well by the goodneſs of their RUM, the moderate profit they deſign to ſell at, as their conſtant endeavour to give general ſatisfaction.

*** They propoſe to ſell for caſh only, or country produce, delivered at the DISTILLERY.

The SUBSCRIBER *has for* SALE
A FEW CHOICE
INDENTED SERVANTS.
THOMAS SMITH.

NORFOLK, *May* 2, 1775.

ALL perſons indebted to us are deſired to ſettle their accounts with Mr. *Alexander Moſeley*, who is appointed to the management of the concern ſince the death of Mr. *John Wilkins*, and as many accounts have long been ſtanding, we expect ſpeedy ſettlement.

PHRIPP, TAYLOR, and company.

Purſuant to the laſt will and teſtament of Henry Daniel, *deceaſed, will be* SOLD, *on* Monday *the* 22*d inſtant* (May) *being* Middleſex *court day, if fair, otherwiſe the next fair day,*

ALL his LOTS and HOUSES in the town of *Urbanna*, where he kept public houſe, and is very conveniently ſituated for that purpoſe, being next houſe to the cuſtomhouſe, and oppoſite the courthouſe. At the ſame time will be ſold all the HOUSHOLD and KITCHEN FURNITURE, moſt of it new and good, a quantity of BACON, two HORSES, and a SINGLE CHAIR. Twelve months credit will be allowed the purchaſers for all ſums above twenty ſhillings, on giving bond and ſecurity. Long credit will be given for the lots and houſes. Any perſon inclinable to purchaſe them before the day of ſale may apply to

3 GEORGE DANIEL, ROBERT DANIEL, } executors.

*** A quantity of WINE, RUM, and BEER, will be ſold at the ſame time, and credit given till the 1ſt day of *November* next, on giving bond and ſecurity, as aforeſaid. All perſons having demands againſt the eſtate are deſired to make them known before the day of ſale; and thoſe indebted to the eſtate are requeſted to make payment.

To all SHERIFFS, CONSTABLES, *and other* OFFICERS, *within the colony and dominion of* VIRGINIA.

FREDERICK county, to wit.

WHEREAS *James Thompſon*, alias *Dixon*, did, on the 3d of *April*, make oath before me, *Iſaac Zane*, gentleman, one of his majeſty's juſtices of the peace for the ſaid county, that he received a certain piece of coin, commonly called a doublon, of baſe metal, from *John Cunningham*; and whereas there is good reaſon to ſuſpect that the ſaid *John Cunningham* treaſonably made and paſſed the ſame, and has ſince fled, and is not yet apprehended; therefore I command you, in his majeſty's name, that you and every of you, in your ſeveral and reſpective precincts, ſearch diligently for the ſaid *John Cunningham*, and to make hue and cry after him, from town to town, and from county to county, as well by horſemen as footmen, and if you ſhall find the ſaid *John Cunningham*, that then you ſhall immediately apprehend and bring him before ſome juſtice of the peace of the county where he ſhall be taken, to be dealt with as the law directs. Given under my hand and ſeal, this 4th day of *April*, 1775. ISAAC ZANE.

*** The above named *John Cunningham* is about 23 years of age, born in *Ireland*, and is a blackſmith by trade. He is well made, and had on, when he went away, a red ſpotted ſwan ſkin waiſtcoat, old brown coat and breeches, old hat, ſtockings, and ſhoes, and generally reſided on or near the *South Weſt Marſh*, in the county aforeſaid.

3

WHEREAS I gave my bond to *Joſeph Carver*, of *Louiſa* county, for the ſum of 9l. 10s. in conſequence of his verbal promiſe of letting me have 26 acres of land; but on application to the ſurveyor, I was informed that there were only 19; therefore this is to forewarn all perſons from taking an aſſignment of the ſaid bond, as I am determined not to comply with it.

3 JOHN WADE.

THE NOTED HORSE

PARTNER,

LATELY the property of colonel *Thomas Mann Randolph*, in high perfection, ſtands at my houſe, on *Rowanty* creek, in *Dinwiddie* county, about 16 miles from *Peterſburg*, to cover mares at a guinea the leap, or five pounds the ſeaſon, to be diſcharged by the payment of three guineas, on or before the firſt day of *October* next. Entertainment for gntlemens ſervants, and good paſturage gratis. I ſhall take the utmoſt care of mares, but will not be anſwerable for any which may get away.

3 ROBERT SKIPWITH.

RUN away from the ſubſcriber, living in *Amherſt* county, about the latter end of *February* laſt, a *Virginia* born negro fellow, named ROBIN, about 45 years of age, is nearly 6 feet high, well made, of a yelloviſh complexion, a thin viſage, ſeveral of his fore teeth are out, and is ſomewhat deaf. He formerly belonged to colonel *Warner Lewis*, of *Gloucеſter* county, where it is probable he will attempt to go, as he was lately taken up near *Richmond* town, and made his eſcape from the perſon who was bringing him home, near *Goochland* courthouſe. All maſters of ſhips, and other perſons, are hereby forewarned from harbouring or conveying him out of the colony. I will give TWENTY SHILLINGS reward, beſides what the law allows, to any perſon that will deliver the ſaid ſlave to me, or ſecure him in any gaol, ſo that I may get him again.

3 W. CABELL.

STRAYED, or ſtolen, from *Smithfield*, about the middle of laſt *January*, a ſmall black mare, not branded, has a very ſmall ſtar in her forehead, and is ſuppoſed to be with foal. Whoever will deliver her to the ſubſcriber, in *Smithfield*, ſhall receive TEN SHILLINGS, beſides what the law allows.

3 GEORGE HALL.

FORTY DOLLARS REWARD.

RAN away from the ſubſcriber, on the 19th inſtant, at night, two ſervant men, viz. THOMAS SPEARS, a joiner, born in *Briſtol*, about 20 years of age, 5 feet 6 inches and an half high, ſlender made. He has light grey or blueiſh coloured eyes, a little pock marked, and freckled, with ſandy coloured hair, cut ſhort; his voice is coarſe, and ſomewhat draulling. He took with him a coat, waiſtcoat, and breeches, of light brown duffil, with black horn buttons, a light coloured cloth waiſtcoat, old leather breeches, check and oznabrig ſhirts, a pair of new milled yarn ſtocſtings, a pair of old ribbed ditto, new oznabrig trowſers, and a felt hat, not much the worſe for wear. WILLIAM WEBSTER, a brickmaker, born in *Scotland*, and talks pretty broad. He is about 5 feet 6 inches high, and well made, rather turned of 30, with light brown hair, and roundiſh face. He had an olive coloured coat, pretty much worn, with black horn buttons, duffil waiſtcoat and breeches (ſame as *Spears*'s) oznabrig trowſers, and check and oznabrig ſhirts. They went off in a ſmall yaul, with turpentine ſides and bottom, the inſide painted with a mixture of tar and red lead. Maſters of veſſels are cautioned againſt receiving of them; and the above reward is offered to any perſon who will deliver them at my dwellinghouſe, in this county, or TWENTY DOLLARS for each, from

GEORGE WASHINGTON.

FAIRFAX county, *April* 23, 1775. 2

DUMFRIES, *April* 6, 1775.

TEN POUNDS RWARD.

RUN away from the ſubſcriber, living in *Dumfries*, two convict ſervant men, juſt imported from *London* in the *Juſtitiæ*, captain *Kidd*, lying at *Leedſtown*: WILLIAM PEARCE, a ſtout, likely fellow, 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, with red hair; he has a fair complexion, tolerably well dreſſed, and is about 25 years of age. RALPH EMANUEL, about 6 feet high, ſtrong made, and likely; he has darkiſh coloured hair, is well dreſſed, has a chocolate coloured ſurtout coat, with a red cape, a ſmall hat, bound round with ferret, and a black band round the crown; he is about 22 years of age. They left the company in which they were travelling, a few miles above *Leedſtown*, and will certainly endeavour to paſs for ſailors. To thoſe uſed to the ſmell of ſervants juſt from a ſhip they will be eaſily diſcovered, unleſs they have procured new cloaths. I will give SIX POUNDS for ſecuring, or TEN POUNDS for bringing, both home, and half for each. 3 ANDREW LEITCH.

*** All maſters of ſhips are forbid harbouring them at their peril

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For SALE, *in* CHESTERFIELD *county*,

A TRACT of LAND, lying on *Appomattox* river, about 3 miles below *Peterſburg*, containing 307 acres, 50 of which are very valuable marſh and meadow land, the reſidue good high land, well calculated for a farm. There is on this land a good dwellinghouſe, outhouſes, barns, and all other neceſſary buildings, very fine orchards, and other valuable improvements. The ſituation is exceedingly beautiful and healthy. Alſo a tract of land, lying on the ſame river, in the lower part of *Amelia* county, containing 540 acres, 400 of which are low grounds; the whole tract equal in goodneſs to any land in the colony, the high land lies level, and produces fine crops of tobacco, wheat, and corn; it is well known by the name of *Gooſe Iſland*; the buildings and other improvements are valuable, and the plantation in fine order; it will work 12 or 15 hands to advantage. Both or either of theſe tracts of land will be ſold on any time of credit not exceeding 7 years, the purchaſer giving bond with approved ſecurity, and paying intereſt from the date of the bond.

t. f. ROBERT KENNON.

TO BE SOLD, IN AMHERST COUNTY,

ABOUT 4000 acres of exceeding good tobacco LAND, being part of a larger tract formerly advertiſed, together with a very valuable GRIST MILL, upon *Buffalo* river. This land is equal to any that has yet been ſold of the tract. The time of payment will be made agreeable to purchaſers. Mr. *Gabriel Penn*, who lives near the land, is authorized to bargain for it, and will ſhew it to any perſons inclinable to purchaſe. t f CARTER BRAXTON.

INDIAN FIELDS, *April* 11, 1775.

FOR SALE,

THE BRICKHOUSE, and its APPURTENANCES, near the capitol, in *Williamſburg*, belonging to the daughters of the late *John Palmer*. For terms apply to me, in *Charles City*.

4 JOHN TYLER.

To be ſold, at public ſale, on Monday *the* 22*d of* May, *being* Frederickſburg *fair*,

THREE LOTS of GROUND, being part of the public ſquare in the center of the town, adjoining that whereon the markethouſe is built. Each lot will contain 55 feet front on the main ſtreet, and extend 132 feet back. The terms of payment will be made known on the day of ſale.

3* WILLIAM DAINGERFIELD, MICHAEL ROBINSON, } churchwardens.

RUN away in *March* laſt a *Virginia* born negro fellow named ROGER, about 21 years of age, of a tawny complexion, about 5 feet 9 inches high, well made, is very impertinent, ſhews his teeth much when he laughs, and is very much ſcarred on the back; his dreſs I cannot deſcribe. He ſtole, at the time of his departure, a white mare, branded on the near buttock I I. It is probable he will take up with ſome waggoner, and agree to be ſold in ſome of the back parts, or make for *North* or *South Carolina*, and paſs for a free man. Whoever will take up the ſaid fellow in either of theſe places ſhall receive TEN POUNDS, or THREE POUNDS if in *Virginia*, and all reaſonable charges paid.

WILLIAM BOSWELL.

*** All maſters of veſſels, owners, and others, are hereby forewarned from taking the ſaid fellow on board.---BRUNSWICK.

MANCHESTER, *April* 2, 1775.

LOST, on my way up the country, I believe between Mrs. *Sowell*'s ordinary and Mr. *Macgrooder*'s, on *Monday* the 27th of *March*, a large POCKET BOOK, about half worn, of a reddiſh colour, with the following bills of paper currency: A bill of three pounds, and a bill of forty ſhillings, both of the old emiſſion, and one twenty ſhilling bill of the late emiſſion, with a large bundle of papers. My name is wrote on the inſide of the book. Whoever may find the ſame, and deliver it, with the contents, ſhall receive FORTY SHILLINGS, with many obligations, from their humble ſervant, FRANCIS SMITH, junior.

COMMITTED to the gaol of *Henrico* county a negro man named AARON, who ſays he belongs to Mr. *Thomas Brunt*, of *Lancaſter* county, and was hired to Mrs. *Parmer*, or *Palmer*, of the ſame county. He is about 5 feet 7 inches high, of a yelloviſh complexion, and has on an oznabrig ſhirt, a white negro cotton jacket and breeches, and a coarſe country made hat; he has alſo another hat, which is not finiſhed. The owner is deſired to prove his property, pay charges, and take him away. 3§ THE GAOLER.

WILLIAMSBURG, *April* 5, 1775.

BEING appointed to collect the debts due to the eſtate of the late Mrs. CLEMENTINA RIND, deceaſed, I deſire all thoſe indebted, whoſe conveniency it may not ſuit to be here at the next meeting of the merchants, to be ſo obliging as to ſend the money by ſome merchant, or other perſon, who will attend at that time, and a proper account and receipt ſhall be returned by the ſame hand to them, by their humble ſervant, JACOB BRUCE.

N. B. The amount of Mrs. RIND's paper, from the firſt to her death, is thirteen ſhillings and ſix pence.

NEW YORK, *July* 27, 1774.

FIFTY POUNDS REWARD.

WHEREAS on the 19th of *June* laſt paſt a certain JOSEPH THORP was entruſted with a conſiderable ſum in half johannes, of nine penny weight, to be delivered by him at *Quebec*, and as he has not yet made his appearance there, with other ſuſpicious circumſtances, it is apprehended he is gone off with the money. He is a native of *England*, about 6 feet high, ſwarthy complexion, very dark, keen eyes, and pitted with the ſmallpox, of a ſlender make, ſtoops as he walks, talks rather ſlow, and has ſome ſmall impediment in his ſpeech. He lived ſome time in *Boſton*, from whence he removed to *Quebec*, aſſuming the character of a merchant in both places; he was alſo once in trade in *Newcaſtle, Virginia*, and has a brother ſettled there. It is believed he went on board captain *John F. Puym*, for *Albany*, and took with him a blue caſimir, and a dark brown cloth ſuit of clothes. Whoever ſecures the ſaid *Joſeph Thorp* in any of his majeſty's gaols on this continent ſhall be entitled to ten *per cent.* on the ſum recovered, and the above reward of 50l. when convicted. Apply to *Cuſon* and *Seton* of *New York*, *Joſeph Wharton*, junior, of *Philadelphia*, *Robert Chriſtie* of *Baltimore*, *James Gibſon* and company of *Virginia*, *John Bondfield* of *Quebec*, *Meſſaiah Bourne*, or *John Rowe*, of *Boſton*. It is requeſted of thoſe who may have ſeen this *Joſeph Thorp* ſince the 19th of *June* laſt paſt, or know any thing of the rout he has taken, that they convey the moſt early intelligence thereof to any of the above perſons, or *Geerwood*, *Ritſon*, and *Maſh*, in *Norfolk*, or to Mr. *Robet Pleaſants* and company, at *Four Mile* creek, *Henrico* county; the favour will be gratefully acknowledged. All maſters of veſſels are forewarned from taking him off the continent.

FOR SALE,

NINE hundred and forty acres of valuable land, lying on both ſides of Contrary River, in Louiſa, with three plantations thereon, two of which has ſufficient houſes for overſeers and negroes; the other is improved with all neceſſary buildings, and orchards of all kinds, fit for the reception of a gentleman, the houſes being finiſhed in the beſt manner This tract is well timbered and watered, lies within 32 miles of Frederickſburg, and 43 of Page's warehouſe; there are at leaſt 400 acres of low grounds, of the beſt ſoil, 300 of which are now to cut. The three plantations are under good fences, and in good order to work 12 or 15 hands. Robert Fleming, John Maſſey, and John Lain, are now in poſſeſſion of the plantations, who will ſhew the land to any perſon inclinable to purchaſe, and Major Thomas Johnſon will agree with them for the price. The above tract is eſteemed the moſt valuable in Louiſa for growing corn, wheat, or tobacco, and ſituated in the beſt range for ſtock of any below the great mountains. (tf 1*)

FOR SALE, AND VERY CHEAP,

A PLANTATION in good order for cropping, none of the land having been cleared above ſix years, with all neceſſary houſes, quite new, together with 1500 acres of exceeding rich land, the ſoil of which is ſo good that it will bring large tobacco for five or ſix years without dung. I have made on this plantation above three thouſand pounds of tobacco per ſhare. The place is very healthy, and has a fine range for ſtock. This land lies in the lower end of Buckingham county, near to Appomattox river, on each ſide of Great Ducker's and Mayo creeks. Tobacco has been carried above this land near to Peterſburg by water, and laſt month, in the dry weather, two canoe loads of wheat were carried near to Peterſburg, and the canoes brought back; they were loaded but a little below this land. I make no doubt but Appomattox river will be ſoon cleared, and then the expence of ſending wheat, tobacco, &c. will be trifling. Any perſon inclinable to purchaſe will ſee, by the produce of the land, that it is exceeding rich. I really do not know any better high land in the colony. This tract of land is well timbered, and has excellent water on it. I do not know a better place for a merchant mill than is on Ducker's creek. People are going much on raiſing wheat in theſe parts, and a good mill would be very advantageous to the owner. Alſo another tract of land of 826 acres, in Albemarle county, I believe about ten miles from the courthouſe, joining Mr. James Harris and the quarters of Mr. John Winſton. On this land is a ſmall plantation, a good apple orchard, &c. The land is good, and my price ſo low, that I am convinced any perſon who viewed either of the above tracts of land would not heſitate to give the price I ſhall aſk. Neither of theſe tracts are under any incumbrance whatſoever. A reaſonable time of payment will be allowed.

tf ANTHONY WINSTON.